The New-York Times.

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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Full and Reliable Details of the Occurrence.

Statements of Samuel F. Butterworth, Esq., the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Others.

[illegible] of last week I came here from [illegible]. On Sunday morning, after breakfast I visited the Hon. William Gwin and his family, at his house, where I met Mr. Samuel F. Butterworth. We were conversing, when a servant came in and handed a note to Mr. Butterworth, who then, after reading the note, remarked, "Sickles wishes to see me immediately;" adding, "What can this mean?" and left a piece.

I remained conversing most of the time with Dr Gwin, when, in the course of an hour or two, some [illegible] servant, I think—entered and said, "Mr. Sickles has just shot Barton Key dead." I asked what was the cause, when some one inquired of me, "Had you never hear the stories as to Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles?" I replied, "No," never having heard their names connected in any way.

I proposed in a few moments to go the Club House where the dead body of Mr. Key was said to be, and ascertain the facts of Dr. Gwin's carriage being at the door. I drove at once rapidly to the Club House, and was informed of the death of Mr. Key, and that Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth had gone to Judge Black's, where I drove at once, and was told that Mr. S. and Mr. B. had gone to the President's. When on the way, meeting Hon. John Slidell, I stopped the carriage, and on inquiry learned that Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth had just gone, or were going, to Sickles' house, to which I proceeded at once, and entering the back parlor, met Mr. Butterworth there alone. He appeared deeply distressed. This fact, together with my regard and sympathy for Mr. Sickles, my affection for Mr. Butterworth, my long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Key, and friendship for him, so overwhelmed me with grief that I could not speak to Mr. B. for several moments. When at length, with deep emotion, he said, "My friend, you should not grieve so deeply. It is deplorable, but Mr. Key deserved his fate."

I then asked Mr. Butterworth to state the facts to me, which he did, narrating the incidents substantially as they are now given in his accompanying statement:

I then said, "The meeting was not advised by you?" Mr. Butterworth replied "No, I did not expect any meeting to-day, although I apprehended a collision as probable at some future period, but when or how I did not know, nor had Mr. Sickles ever stated to me."

At that moment Mr. Sickles entered the room, when, after saluting me warmly, he threw himself on a sofa in an agony of the deepest distress I have ever witnessed. His grief was so appalling, his exclamations so constant, of the dishonor Mr. Key had brought on his house and upon his wife and child, that I feared he would become insane, and thought of sending for a physician. I united, however, with B. in endeavoring to pacify him, but we did not succeed for some time.

At length he became calm, and saying he was ready to accompany the magistrate for whom he had sent, as I understood, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Sickles, the Magistrate, Mr. Goddard: the Mayor, Mr. Berret; and myself, all proceeded in the carriage to the front room of the prison, where, after a brief statement of the mere fact of the killing and death, Mr. Sickles was committed for further examination.

Mr. B. and myself then drove to the Club Room where the Coroner's Inquest was being held over the dead body of Mr. Key. At Club Room we met Dr. Gwin, and drove with him to his house. Mr. Butterworth then repeated, substantially, to Mr. Gwin, the same narrative he had given me, which narrative Mr Sickles confirmed in a subsequent statement to me, interrupted by deep agony about his daughter and about his wife, who, he said, was a mere child; adding, that no their wishes he might have tried to suffer in silence, without home or hope in this world, but after the signals and the disgrace became public, he neither asked nor wanted advice as to his course.

R. J. WALKER.

Washington City, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

Mr. Woodbridge, a Clerk of the House of Representatives, states that he was present at the last interview between Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth, on Sunday, in Mr. Sickles' library, and that every particular of that interview, as stated by Mr. B. in his card of to-day, is correct.

Senator Gwin, of California, says that the narrative given by Mr. Butterworth and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, with which his name is connected, is truly stated. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, March 1.

The following was this day agreed upon by Mr. Sickles' counsel: Mr. Sickles having been committed on Sunday the further examination before the magistrate will be waived, for the reasons that the Criminal Court commences on Monday, and being in confinement, he will be entitled without delay to an immediate and final trial. A further examination before the committing magistrate would involve a long investigation of the distressing circumstances, without any final result, and might procrastinate the period of getting the case before a jury. Numerous offers of bail have been pouring in upon Mr. Sickles ever since he was committed, but having voluntarily placed himself at once in the hands of public justice, he prefers patiently to wait until his act shall be finally pronounced upon by a Jury of his country, after a full and complete hearing of the case, and, whilst this may subject him to some inconvenience, his own feelings, and those of others involved, whom he is willing as far as possible to spare, will be saved from the repeated discussion of the unhappy circumstances attending this case.

Mr. Sickles' father arrived last night and had a painful interview with him. The mother of Mrs. Sickles also visited him this morning in company with Surveyor Hart of New-York, and was so overcome by her feelings as to faint.

A Visit to Mr. Sickles in Prison—Feeling in the Community.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

I have this moment come from the prison where Mr. Sickles is confined. I found him walking the corridor in the central part of the jail, conversing with a little man in black, who proved to be the Rev. Mr. Haley, of the Unitarian Church, and who had been with him nearly the whole of the previous night, engaged in carrying messages between the unhappy gentleman and his still-more-to-be-compassionated and unhappy wife. Sickles did not appear much different from what he ordinarily does, though his eyes filled and his voice trembled a little as he greeted me. He had just parted from his friend Haze, the Surveyor, who came in in this morning's train, and the meeting between them quite unmanned him. Directly after, his friends began to come in to condole with him and to offer their sympathy. Among them were Senator Clingman, of North Carolina; Charles Eames, late Charge at Guatemala; Mr. Wikoff, and Messrs. Bell and Butterworth, of New-York. The last time I met these last two gentlemen with Mr. Sickles was on the night of his election, when their hilarity at his success was as great as their depression of feeling was now.

Mr. Haley had acted as a negotiator between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, and it was at his solicitation that the injured husband was induced to return her wedding ring, which he had taken from her on being satisfied of her incontinence. He also consented that she should keep her child, on the condition that she returned to her father's house. The unhappy woman makes no attempt to disguise her remorse, nor to palliate her guilt. In fact she has signed a paper exonerating her husband from all blame, and admitting guiltiness.

The grand sentiment here appears to be all on the side of Sickles, except among the friends of Key, who are both numerous and powerful; and threats have been made of violence towards Sickles if he should be let out on bail, of which there does not, at present, seem to be much probability. His friends think he had better remain where he is until the excitement abates.

The conduct of Key appears from all accounts to have been monstrous and base. He was old enough to be the father of his victim, a widower, and the father of four children; the intimate friend of the family, and the constant recipient of the hospitalities of the man he injured. Yet he pursued the victim of his base designs in the most cold-blooded manner, and worked upon her feelings by every artifice he could master. His conduct had become so open and shameless that a friend of Sickles, a fortnight since, remonstrated with Mrs. S., warned her of the danger she was in, and of the inevitable result when she should be discovered. But these warnings had no effect; and at Mr. Sickles' Thursday dinner-party last week, Mr. Key was there, as usual, and as marked in his attentions to her.

This tragical affair monopolizes the attention of Washington at present, and all other matters appear to be forgotten.

An attempt will be made to involve Mr. Butterworth as a *participes criminis* in the shooting, as he was seemingly holding Key in conversation until Sickles had time to come up to them. But there will be no difficulty in proving his innocence of any complicity in the matter. C.

Funeral of Philip Barton Key.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 1.

The body of Philip Barton Key was brought from Washington this afternoon, and buried in the Presbyterian ground in Green street, in the grave with his wife. The funeral was attended by friends from Washington and this city.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Recall of Count de Sartiges, the French Minister.

NO NICARAGUAN TREATIES RATIFIED.

Great Reductions in the Appropriation Bills.

THE OCEAN MAIL BILL TABLED.

The Indian Troubles in California—The African Slave-trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 1.

Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, is removed, and the Viscomte de Seeze, at present at Carlsbad, near Baden, is appointed here. He is, like Lord Lyons, a bachelor.

Nicaraguan dispatches arrived this morning, for the Government, to the 20th ult., and for Gen. Jarzs to the 27th. Both the English and the American Treaties were pending before the Nicaraguan Congress—neither of them having been confirmed. Gen. Lamar says that the failure to ratify our Treaty was attributed to a want of time. He gives it as his opinion that the Treaty will be rejected as it stands, but that it might possibly be confirmed were it to be slightly modified. The subject was considered in Cabinet to-day. Gen. Cass thinks it folly to write any more dispatches in relation to the matter. The Ouseley Treaty had only been negotiated, not ratified.

Congress has worked quite faithfully for several days past. The Senate was engaged all day on the Post-office Appropriation. There was a considerable struggle over the California Overland Mail contracts. The Butterfield service was reduced from semi-weekly to weekly, and the Kansas City and Stockton route was discontinued. The time on the Salt Lake route was decreased from thirty-eight to twenty five days. An amendment was adopted authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue any of the Overland routes he may choose, and limiting the expenditures for that service to the total sum now paid. Opinions differ as to the effect of the last amendment. The general opinion is that it nullifies the provisions for increased service, unless the Department chooses to discontinue some already existing contract.

The Ocean Steamer bill was laid on the table without amendment, owing to outside pressure from the National Steamship Company. The bill provided for payment, "as required by existing laws," out of the Post-office fund, and limited it to postages on mails transported. The National Steamship Company urged payment in gross out of the Treasury. This resulted in the tabling of the bill. No other bill will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, unless by instruction from the House. The parties should have taken the bill as reported, and trusted to amendments in the Senate, where the action is not restricted by rules.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was passed to-day, after a reduction of near $400,000 below the Committee's report. The appropriation for the Custom-house at New-Orleans is reduced $300,000; at Charleston, $200,000; for the Treasury extension $300,000. Amendments were made reducing the amount $160,000.

The bill for the distribution of the Potomac water through Washington and Georgetown passed the House to-day by a large majority, and will go through the Senate to-morrow without difficulty. It provides for a Civil Engineer.

The bill appropriating $600,000 to fulfill the treaty with the Dacotah and other Indians, passed the House.

It is said that Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, could have secured a report on the Tariff bill by his vote in the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Army Appropriation bill with the Senate's amendments produced an animated discussion in the House. The amendment paying Massachusetts $237,000 for advances in the War of 1812 was concurred in; also, $54,000 for new machinery at the Springfield Armory.

As the time for adjournment approaches the anxiety of parties interested in pending measures becomes intense—the more so because evidently much important legislation must be lost altogether. Efforts will now be made to attach to appropriation bills all manner of amendments, and every amendment should be closely scanned by Congress.

Judge Reagan, I understand, will appear in a card to-morrow morning, correcting the report of the colloquy between himself and his colleague, Mr. Benan. These gentlemen are both brave to a fault, and a collision is apprehended.

A rumor is prevailing that Robert Ould, Esq., of Georgetown, will be appointed District-Attorney *vice* Key, but is believed to be unfounded.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, March 1.

The War Department has received dispatches from General Clarke, of California, saying that a change in the Military Department has become necessary towards the occupancy of the crossing of the Colorado at the 35th parallel, and that a necessity exists to chastise the Indians in that region of country. It is understood the Mohaves will be joined by other tribes, and they can muster jointly some fifteen hundred fighting men.

Another letter from an Army Officer in California dated the 2d inst., says: "We have another war quite as big as that in Oregon, and I shall leave to-morrow to assist in preparing my command for the field."

The former advices regarding the Cass-Yrisarri treaty are confirmed by official dispatches. The treaty has not been ratified by Nicaragua, and Mr. Ouseley's treaty is in a similar condition.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $16,800,000.

It is considered material to supply an imperfection in yesterday's report of the colloquy in the House between Messrs. Reagan and Benan. Mr. Reagan asked Mr. Benan whether he intended to impute dishonorable motives to him. Mr. Benan replied that he did not say anything which cast any imputation upon the motives of his colleague, after which he proceeded to speak of his own responsibility.

The President, in replying to the call of the House for information concerning the African Slave-trade, says that the instructions given to the commanders of the Squadron are such that seizures are not likely to be made, except under circumstances which would, at least, insure a certificate of probable cause, if they did not authorize condemnation. The object has been to avoid, as far as practicable, all vexatious interruptions of lawful commerce. The only instance at present known to the Department in which an officer capturing a slaver or suspected slaver on the coast of Africa has been sued or otherwise embarrassed by the owners, officers or agents of the captured vessels is that of Commander Sproate, who captured the brig *Comet*. In his case no damages appear to have been recovered against him, and the expenses incurred by him in defending the suit were refunded him under the act of Congress in 1854. The number of captures made by the American squadron under the treaty of Washington, previous to September last, was twenty, of which six were condemned.

The Ocean Mail Transportation Service—Mr. Sherman's Report on Naval Abuses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859.

It is to be regretted that there is no time to mature a wise bill for the transportation of the trans-Atlantic mails. Such a measure is greatly needed; but a thousand times better will it be to pass none whatever, than allow such a scheme to become a law as that recently reported by Mr. Yulee from the Committee on Post-Offices. This authorizes close contracts for ten years for semi-monthly service to Southampton or Liverpool; once a month to Bremen *vid* Southampton, and once a month to Havre *vid* Southampton, at $600,000 per annum. No other stipulation is made with reference to the character of the steamers, except that they shall be "of suitable speed for mail service." If the Postmaster-General chooses he may send the mail in propellers—considering a fifteen-day trip as acceptable, if he can do no better. The bill fixes no ports of departure from the United States, but leaves that discretion also to the Executive. The Postmaster-General is also *directed* to stipulate that during the continuance of these contracts no *other* contracts will be made by the Government for conveyance of mails between the United States and Europe; and that if the Government should require additional service upon the same routes, it shall be performed *by the same parties for a pro rata increase of compensation*. This statement of the provisions of the bill is enough to condemn it, and comment is unnecessary. The representatives of the commercial interests should not permit it to pass without discussion and material amendment.

Mr. Sherman's report upon the abuses in the Navy Department and Navy-yards has attracted a great deal of attention here,—and challenges the admiration, even, of those of his political opponents who value honesty above partisan considerations. Its effect upon the House was evidenced by the success of his motion yesterday to reduce the appropriation for Navy-yard expenditures. It cannot fail to work a long-needed reform. It will also tend towards checking another abuse—the constant employment of Ex-Members of Congress here before the two Houses and the Departments for jobs, contracts or legislation. This practice has grown very rapidly within a few years; and scarce a measure of considerable importance that has not here some Ex-M. C. to push or defeat its passage. When we find such engaged here upon measures which were before them while Members of the National Legislature, the suggestion is very natural that their interest must have dated prior to the expiration of their Congressional terms. A pen-and-ink sketch of one or two characters of this stamp would be readable, and might rather startle old Knickerbocker ideas of propriety.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, March 1.

The Senate, on assembling, went into Executive Session till 12 o'clock, after which

Mr. Sebastian presented the credentials of Mr. Dovglas, reelected for six years.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee, appended to this bill a clause similar to that on the Post Routes bill, raising the rate of postage to five cents, and abolishing the franking privilege. Agreed to, Yeas, 29; Nays, 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wright and Yulee—29.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Kennedy, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—28.

Mr. Wilson said the Post-office advertisements appeared in over seven hundred newspapers, which, he considered, was a mere matter of patronage, therefore he moved that future advertising be in the two papers of the largest circulation in each State and Territory, and two in Washington City. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson further moved to amend, by providing that the contract with Butterfield & Co., for carrying the mails between St. Louis and San Francisco be modified, so that the contractors may carry the mails between those *termini* by any route they may select.

Mr. Yulee stated that his objections thereto were, that Mr. Butterfield had a presumption of land at certain points which would thereby be increased in value; also, that by lengthening the route, he might found a claim thereon for increased compensation, or a new route, and might force the Government to establish military posts, or endanger the safety of the mails, besides many other reasons.

Mr. Toombs showed, that in addition it would cut off 500 miles of mail service, *viz* Memphis.

Mr. Iverson saw in it only an attempt to deprive the South of the poor privilege of a mail route for the benefit of the North, and that it was intended to influence the route of the Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Rice, Broderick, Polk, Bayard and others took part in the debate. It came out in the discussion that the Overland conveyance costs from thirty-five to sixty dollars for each letter.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost by Ayes, 19; Nays, 22.

Mr. Stuart moved to amend, that the Butterfield overland contract be reduced to weekly service, and the pay to be $450,000 instead of $600,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Broderick moved to amend, that the weekly mail between St. Joseph and Placerville be accelerated to 25 days and the pay $110,000. Agreed to by 20 to 19.

Mr. Rice moved to amend, that a weekly mail be established from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Puget's Sound, the pay to be $200,000. Agreed to by Yeas, 14; Nays, 15.

The Senate here took a recess, there being no quorum present.

Just previous to the recess Mr. Polk presented the credentials of Mr. Saulsbury, as Senator from Delaware in place of Mr. Bayard.

After the recess, Mr. Rice's amendment was voted on, and carried—Yeas, 23; Nays, 4.

Mr. Benjamin moved to strike out the $90,000 for the monthly overland mail from Kansas City to Stockton, at the expiration of the present quarter. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when most of the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted, votes being taken on those disputed.

The amendment reducing Butterfield & Co.'s contract was adopted—23 against 16.

The amendment for a weekly mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., was adopted by 29 against 12.

The amendment for a weekly mail from Kansas to Stockton was adopted.

The section raising the rates of postage, abolishing the franking privilege, and generally regulating the details, &c., was adopted.

Mr. Gwin renewed his motion for the establishment of the weekly mail service from Salt Lake to Oregon at such a compensation as the Committee may determine. Adopted.

Mr. Clingman moved to give the Postmaster-General discretionary power to continue any Overland route. Adopted.

Some minor amendments were then adopted and added to the bill, when it passed by 29 against 22.

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Wright, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

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Mr. Broderick moved to reconsider, as in his opinion Mr. Clingman's amendment placed the whole Pacific coast at the mercy of the Postmaster-General.

Motion to reconsider lost by 22 to 20.

Ten o'clock—On motion of Mr. Hunter the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Considerable debate ensued on the various items in Committee of the Whole.

At midnight Mr. Fessenden moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hunter hoped the Senate would not adjourn.

A vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost by Yeas 20; nays 28.

12.30 *A. M.*—Mr. Shrm O'Brien is seated on a sofa on the floor, conversing with General Sickles and several other Senators, who have been introduced to him.

The amendments adopted on Committee of the Whole are to allow back pay to the officers suspended by the recent Naval Board, and to pay $170,000 to the Paraguay Expedition.

Mr. Hammond, from the Naval Committee, reported amendments increasing the appropriations for the Portsmouth Navy-yard from $10,000 to $60,000; for the New-York Navy-yard, from $20,000 to $100,000; for the Norfolk Navy-yard, from $10,000 to $150,000; for the Pensacola Navy-yard, from $10,000 to $75,000; for the California Navy-yard from $20,000 to $200,000.

In the course of the debate Mr. Hammond said we had too many Navy-yards. One on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific was enough; but great reforms could not be made at once.

One A. M.—The debate still continues.

Motion to adjourn lost by 21 against 18.

Mr. Hammond's amendment agreed to by 20 to 19.

Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment to indemnify Commodore Paulding for the Walker suits, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Fessenden here moved to adjourn. Lost by 17 to 21.

Mr. Hale moved to add a new section that no new promotions be made in the Navy until the number of captains shall be reduced to fifty. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all amendments agreed to expect that to increase the Appropriation for the New-York Navy-Yard, which was rejected by 28 to 18. Mr. King voting with the majority and Mr. Seward being absent.

Here another motion was made to adjourn, and lost.

1:30 *A. M.*—The Senate chamber is capable of holding 2,000 persons, and there are now present 30 spectators, 47 Senators, and two reporters, namely, one, the reporter for the *Intelligencer*, and the other the reporter for the Associated Press.

The amendments to increase the appropriations for the Norfolk, Pensacola, and California Navy-Yards, were also lost.

Mr. Gwin tried hard to carry the last named, but it was voted down by ayes 14, nays 22.

Mr. Hale's amendment to restrict promotion was lost by ayes 22, nays 6.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clark, Crittenden, Davis, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Polk, Reid, Rice, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Wade, Ward, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Broderick, Doolittle, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh.

The Senate then at 2 o'clock in the morning, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, March 1.

On motion of Mr. Fenton the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing the enrolment, register and licensing of the the vessels owned by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

The House proceeded to act on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Among the most important amendments concurred in, are the following: reducing the item of $350,000 for continuing the treasury extension to $50,000; striking out the $200,000 for the Charleston, South Carolina, and the $250,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-House; and adopting the proviso that no part of the amount appropriated for the Patent Office be paid to those persons recently assembled here by invitation of the Interior Department, for consultation on agriculture.

The bill was passed. It makes appropriations for the Coast Survey Lighthouse Establishment, Survey of the Public Lands, etc.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

An incidental discussion ensued, involving the questions that bounties should be withheld, and that the postages should pay for the service; that American steamers are ready to carry the mails under it provided that the postal treaties which afford protection to foreign steamers, and oppress American steamers be abrogated, and the Postmaster-General be directed to send the mails by American steamers only, and so give them the entire service.

During the debate Mr. Haskin, of New-York, said that contracts were corrupting, and that the postages should pay for the ocean service.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, remarked that the bounties had farmed out the ocean, and excluded all competition, and by their means the Federal Treasury has paralyzed private enterprise.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, desired to defeat the bill, that one may be passed securing an independent system of our own, without the aid of subsidies.

The Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the bill was tabled by 11 majority.

The bill making appropriations for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians was passed.

The bill providing for the care and preservation of the Washington Aqueduct, and for the distribution of water in the cities of Washington and Georgetown was passed.

The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and that appropriating $237,000, the balance due Massachusetts on account of the war of 1812, was, after debate, agreed to.

Mr. Smaxrr, of Alabama, offered an amendment, which was ruled out, providing that Massachusetts pay the expenses of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in that State.

The twenty-eight amendments acted on will come up for final vote to-morrow.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, introduced a resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Investigating Committee. Adopted. Adjourned.

The Disaster to the Steamer Princess.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 28.

A boat arrived from the wreck of the *Princess* bringing a number of the wounded. It was foggy at the time of the explosion, and the *Princess* being behind time had too much steam on. A Baton Rouge dispatch says the engineer is reported to have said he would reach New-Orleans certain on time or blow up. The engineer was cut in two, about one hundred persons were wounded and many of them are in a dangerous and dying state. It is impossible yet to ascertain the number of the lost. Several boats saved many lives. There is much excitement here and all along the river. Numerous unrecognized bodies are being found but there are no Northern or Western names.

The Fire at Boston, etc.

Boston, Tuesday, March 1.

The total loss by the burning of the large store-house No. 245 Broad-street, last night, was $200,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $200,000. Ten thousand bags of linseed, 1,000 bales of cotton, 200 bales of gunny bags, and 180 bales of gunny cloth were destroyed, as also a large quantity of saltpetre in the U. S. Warehouse cellar adjoining by water.

The insurances are effected in the following offices: Home, of New-York, $50,000; Howard, of New-York, $4,500; Mercantile, of New-York, $4,500; Royal, of London, $30,000; Etna, of Hartford, $10,000, and the remainder in Boston offices. The steam fire engines were at work and did great execution.

Mr. John McMinnis, proprietor of Congress Hall, Saratoga, was robbed last night, at the Tigers' ball, of $6,000 in notes and $100 in bills.

Fire in St. John, N. B.

Boston, Tuesday, March 1.

Four dwelling-houses in Paradise-row, Portland-street, St. John, N. B., were destroyed by fire last night.

Suicide of a New-Yorker.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 1.

A young man, named Orlando G. Parsons, formerly a clerk in the New-York Post-office, committed suicide, at his boarding-house, in this city, today, by shooting himself through the head. He had been disappointed in an effort to secure a clerkship in the State Department at Washington, as a letter from General Cass in his pocket showed, and was out of means, when, in a fit of despair, he committed the rash act.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

Scranton, Pa., Tuesday, March 1.

A man, whose name is unknown, was arrested here to-day for passing several counterfeit ten dollar bills. The bills were on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven.

Municipal Elections.

Rochester, Tuesday, March 1.

Samuel W. D. Moore, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is elected by a small majority, and eight Republican Aldermen are chosen.

Oswego, Tuesday, March 1.

The Republicans elected Fitzhugh for Mayor by 234 majority, and every Alderman and Supervisor on the ticket.

Troy, Tuesday, March 1.

The Hon. Arba Read, Democrat, is reelected Mayor by about 500 majority. John M. Lupon, American and Union, is reelected Justice. The Council is probably a tie.

Sale of the Pennsylvania Bank Building.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 1.

The Pennsylvania Bank building, situated on Chesnut-street, was sold this evening to the Philadelphia Bank for $160,100.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Tuesday, March 1.

The steamer *William Jenkins* from Baltimore at 6½ o'clock last evening, off Pollock's Rip, ran into the schooner *Helen*, from Richland for Providence, with lime, and stove in her bows. The lime took fire, and the Captain and crew abandoned her, and have arrived here in the *William Jenkins*.

Southern Ocean Steamship Movements.

Charleston, Tuesday, March 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia* arrived at her dock at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

News from Hayti.

DEATH OF A SON OF PRESIDENT GEFFRARD—PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT—BUSINESS, ETC.

By an arrival at this port we have papers from Port-au-Prince to Feb. 5—one week later than previously received.

The only son of President Geffrard died on the 26th of January, whereupon the President issued the following proclamation:

"*Faure Geffrard, President of Hayti, to his friends, Haytiens and Strangers:*

Charles Claudius Faure Geffrard, my son, died this morning at 4 o'clock. If you believe, my friends, that I have rendered some service to my country and humanity, come to aid me to mourn for him, and to console his mother."

The deceased was a colonel in the army, and took a prominent part in the late revolution. The whole population of Port-au-Prince flocked to his late residence, and his funeral was attended with every mark of honor.

By a decree of the Departmental Committee of Gonaives, the territory of the Republic is opened to all Haytiens who have been banished by the ex-Emperor Soulouque.

President Geffrard has issued a circular to the Generals of Departments, laying down the programme of the Government. He says that he has surrounded himself with wise men, and that his and their efforts will be to secure the love of the people, by executing the laws which guarantee public order and a free administration of justice. Nobody hereafter is to be punished except upon conviction, after a fair trial; and no one to be put in irons except by virtue of a legitimate sentence. The people are exhorted to devote themselves to agriculture and other industrial pursuits, and rely upon the protection and encouragement of the Government, whose motto is, "Peace, Union, Labor, Order and Public Progress."

By a decree of the Senate all the property of the Ex-Emperor, of his wife, and of his daughters, Olive and Celie, have been confiscated to the Government. The property of Gen. D'Ravel, Chancellor of the Empire, had also been sequestrated.

Geffrard has disbanded the National Guard, as the nation is in perfect tranquility; has declared void all the acts of Soulouque after December 26, the date of the proclamation of the revolution; has issued a proclamation urging the people to moderate their hatred towards the supporters of the late empire, and an address of thanks to the Foreign Consuls for the dignified part they took during the revolution. The people of Port-au-Prince opened a subscription to present the French Consul with a medal, for his course in preventing the effusion of blood, but that functionary declined to receive it.

A permanent Committee has been appointed by the Government to devise some substitute for the impost of one-fifth now exacted on coffee.

Business was dull. At Port-au-Prince there were no transactions to report. Arrivals of coffee during the week ending 5th Feb., 3,121 bags. At Gonaives there was complete inaction in business. Coffee was scarce at $11 8@$120. Money scarce. Logwood 60c. @70c. American provisions abundant.

PERSONAL.

Galignani says: "The marriage of M. Rothschild, Jr., with the daughter of M. Anspach, Judge of the Imperial Court, took place at the synagogue in the Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth. The signature of the contract took place on the previous day at the Hotel Rothschild, in presence of a number of distinguished personages. The synagogue was fitted up in a very superb manner for the occasion, and the altar was dazzling with lights. The Grand Rabbi gave the nuptial benediction, and delivered an address. Baron James de Rothschild, on the occasion of the marriage, sent a sum of 10,000 francs to be divided among the twelve *bureaux de bienfaisance* of Paris."

New-Bedford papers mention an unsuccessful case of elopement in Taunton, last week, of a white girl, daughter of respectable parents, with a "gentleman of color," named Erastus Maltby Frankow. A certificate of marriage had been obtained with which the impatient couple took flight at midnight, pursued by the brother with pistols, but without success in rescuing his captivated sister. Several clergymen were applied to, but all refused to officiate, and the couple then repaired to the house of the sable lover, where they were found on the following day, and the girl was induced to return to her father.

An English paper says: "It was Thiers, when Minister of Louis Philippe, who devised the bold stroke of occupying Ancona by a sudden move of the French fleet, and the *Monitear* contains the appointment of his brother, Charles Thiers, now at Ancona, in the humble capacity of 'chancellor' to the consulship of that port, as French Consul at Girgenti, in Sicily. It may surprise people that Thiers, while in power, did not better provide for his kinsmen, but all Paris recollects that his sister advertised her table d'hôte while her brother was Premier in France."

The release of the King of Naples appears to have been rather severe. The day before the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Calabria, King Ferdinand was obliged to again take to his bed, and was prevented from being present at the nuptial ceremony at Bari. According to the latest accounts a sensible improvement has since set in, and the King expected to be soon able to return to Caserta.

According to the *Calcutta Englishman*, the British Commander-in-Chief's intended return to England is to lay his title and fortune at the feet of a fair lady, encouraged, probably, in undertaking his new campaign by the example of his brother-in-arms, the Duke of Malakoff.

Dejazet's *femme de chambre* has just died, bequeathing to her mistress a funded sum of 200,000f., which she confesses was from time to time purloined, with the ultimate object of securing to her improvident employer an income of 10,000f. in her old age.

The Hon. Lyman Odell, who represented the First District of Livingston County in the Legislature of 1855, and who was the American candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1856, is about to take up his residence in New-York.

It is reported that Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour has applied to be relieved from his present command, and that, when Lord Elgin comes down, and matters at Canton are settled, he will proceed to India, previous to returning to England.

Baron Meyer de Rothschild has been returned to the House of Commons for Hythe, unopposed. His election, with that of Alderman Salomons, makes the third member of the Jewish community now in the House of Commons.

The *Stamford Mercury* states that the Lincolnshire estates of the late Earl of Ripon do not at once go to the present Earl, but will be held by the Countess Dowager during her life. The Yorkshire estates pass to the Earl of Ripon.

Judge Ames of the Probate and Insolvency Court at Boston, has met with a serious accident. Falling on the pavement in front of the Tremont House on Sunday, his left arm was broken near the wrist.

Mr. Geo. P. Bond has been appointed Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, to succeed his father, the late Wm. C. Bond. The selection is regarded with general satisfaction.

The Williams College library has received from Nathan Jackson $780 worth of books as a nucleus for a theological library, to accompany the Professorship of theology which Mr. J. founded last season.

Out of 300 students in College at Princeton, it is said there are 110 who are members of Church, and during the last revival between 30 and 40 were hopefully converted.

It is now positively stated that King Victor Emmanuel's family alliance with Russia is a fixed fact. The young lady is but 16 years old, the daughter of the Grand Duchess Maria.

A provincial mayor in one of the departments in France, has come out with an epigram in the shape of a notification: "All beggars found in this district will be fined 16 francs for the use of the poor."

The Buffalo *Courier* contradicts the report that the Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, had suffered a paralytic stroke.

Rios Rosas, the new Spanish Ambassador at Rome, has come out with a defence of the Inquisition, published in the *Civilta Cattolica*.

Rossini, this season, has thrown his roo

The Work-Women of New-York.

In these days, when the rights and the wrongs of women are discussed so generally, and with such wide differences of opinion,—and when the so-called "strong-minded" wish to take to themselves especial praise for self-dependence, it will be well to bestow a little attention upon those young women who have been silently self-dependent for years. They constitute a body of persons who occupy a prominent and very responsible place in the public eye as artisans, but whose peculiarities of position, and diversity of employments are little known to the world at large, though their sorrows and their sufferings have often furnished a theme for comment for the novelist and the newspaper. We often hear of the heartless treatment of some poor shirt-sewer, and are apt to think that all work-women are half-starved miserable beings, who are robbed and cheated at every turn; but there are two sides to the picture, and it may be gratifying to the leading merchants and employers of New-York, and to the young women themselves, to present a correct view of both.

The importance of those young workers, in a commercial point of view, entitles them to a large share of public consideration; and the interest lately excited in the minds of the people in regard to them, has led to a desire to know more of their actual condition. This wish has been expressed in circles where the favor with which any sensible project, having in view their moral and social improvement, has been received, proves the genuine sympathy felt for them as an important, though generally undervalued and much-suffering portion of the community.

The amount of work done by woman's hands in the various manufacturing houses of New-York is astonishing; and when we say that in many instances one single house has the names of from 1,000 to 1,800 workers on their books, and that it is estimated that there are *fifty thousand* employers, large and small, in this City, and that New-York is the emporium of trade from which every city in the Union is supplied, it will be very evident that there must be a great deal of work done, and that work-women must be rather useful members of society and very much in demand. Recognizing them as such, let us proceed to give a brief sketch of them.

Our work-women come from every State in the Union and from nearly every part of Europe; though the foreigners make up a very small portion of them. They are principally Americans, a large number of them being the daughters of respectable mechanics and trades-people, in comfortable circumstances, and a portion forming that class who have to labor for widowed mothers, dissipated fathers, or little orphan brothers and sisters. There is still another class—those who live, many of them, in "brown-stone fronts," whose relatives take a few genteel boarders to help in defraying expenses, while they—the workers—the daughters, nieces, or poor country cousins—receive material from leading manufacturing houses, which they continue to make up year after year without the fact being discovered by their outside friends. These ladies, intelligent, and sometimes very skillful, are always welcome applicants to employers, and have the best kind of work sent to them and taken away when finished, without any further trouble to themselves than that of receiving first-class prices. Gentlemen's dressing-gowns, sold at from $10 to $35 a-piece, embroidered shirts and vests, fine satin neckcloths and other kinds of superior needlework are done by these lady seamstresses, who, in many instances, have no other funds than those received from their efforts in this way.

Competent work-women are always certain of finding good places and very fair wages in any one of the manufactories where their particular talents can be employed, and very often the merchants are indebted to them for new inventions of style and for the elegant improvements made in their various productions.

It is generally supposed that these work-women have overseers, whose business it is to constantly keep watch of their labors, and instruct them in the various fashionings in which different articles are made, and guide them to special points of excellence; and when the uninitiated look at a beautifully-painted vase, or a finely-tinted picture, a magnificently-embroidered cloak, or a delicate set of tissued lace of great value and rare workmanship, and feel as if they could not sufficiently admire the chaste beauty of the one, or the charming taste displayed in the other, it would be difficult to make them believe that all this is the work of poor girls. They have a vague, indistinct idea that the *labor* must be done by persons whose business it is to work; but they think that the elegance of form, the artistic combinations of color, the wavy lines of grace which give the peculiar *ton* to such or such an article, must surely be an emanation from the brain of somebody far removed above the mere workers—the head of the establishment, perhaps, or person appointed to exercise the most particular care over his or her body of artisans. This is not true. There are no trades in New-York, excepting the dressmakers', milliners', and the tailoring trades, which requires more than a two months' apprenticeship from a girlish applicant seeking employment. The apprentice takes her place in the workroom, (where sometimes there is a foreman, but oftener this is not the case,) and for the first week or two is taught the rudiments of the business by the girl who sits next to her, or the foreman, and is guided mostly by what she sees others accomplish. After this she is left entirely to herself, and when her term of apprenticeship is expired, she receives her work, with orders that it is to be done in this or that style, and she is expected to give to it the beauty of outline, the grace and the exquisite finish which attract the eye of the purchaser.

There are numbers of merchant employers in New-York who pay their girls by the piece: that is, a certain price for each article, or so much per dozen, who have no one to take charge of or superintend the affairs of the work-rooms—where each girl has her own work to do, and is responsible for its being done well: and the merchant who is acquainted with his *employees*, having given his orders, trusts his goods in their hands with perfect confidence in their meeting his expectations, and often absents himself from his work-room a week at a time.

Among these girls are to be found a high degree of intelligence and wonderful artistic skill, and generally they are industrious, diligent, passably well educated, and pure in morals. The merchants say that they are more conscientious in the discharge of their duty, more reliable, and infinitely less troublesome than their brother artists of the other sex. It will be thus seen that the work-women of New-York are a valuable and indispensable class, whose immense productions in different kinds of domestic manufacture are unthought of by the mass, although they are everywhere to be seen from Maine to California, from Paris to Japan.

To give an idea of the great amount of work accomplished by what Mr. BEECHER in a late discourse justly styled "this vast army," and the manner and mode of their operations, as well as to describe clearly the situation of the girls in their different workrooms, it will be necessary to invite the reader to accompany us to several houses of the leading manufacturers of New-York. First, as a subject interesting to the ladies the latest and novel introduction in the way of dress, one which has reached the point of perfection in its manufacture, besides the important fact of its giving fairly remunerated employment to thousands of women, we will make mention of HOOP SKIRTS.

First on the list of those engaged in this trade we place the firm of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, No. 52 White-street. They occupy a very large and handsome marble building, six stories in height, and devoted entirely to their specific manufacture. The rooms on the different floors are exclusively devoted to the labors of the girls, the male workers of the establishment being confined to the basement of the house, where they are comfortably enough situated, but where their accommodations cannot compare with those enjoyed by the young ladies up stairs. Here the rooms are vast, having large windows through which pure air and sunlight have free entrance, and where the floors, tables, in fact everything to be seen, is preserved in scrupulous cleanliness, and each girl is provided with every appliance necessary to aid her in doing a large amount of work with the greatest possible ease to herself.

On one floor there are about one hundred and fifty young girls, some of them very beautiful in person, all engaged in the manufacture of the little garment lately invented by this firm, and called the *Tournure* Corset. This is an admirable, and, we should say, indispensable article of attire for every lady who wears hoops, as it is intended to take the whole weight of the skirts from the hips and spine. Another valuable thing, and one which should be worn by every young girl, is the Belt or Skirt Supporter, an invention of a New-England clergyman, the object of which is to brace the form lightly, and relieve it of the weight of the whole dress, which is made to rest on iron springs very ingeniously contrived. In one room the young ladies turn out *one hundred dozen* of the *tournure* corset daily.

In another apartment some two hundred and fifty are engaged in making the Matinée Skirt, the latest invention of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and one which the firm take especial pride in recommending. It is provided with detachable spring fastenings, by means of which the muslins can be instantaneously removed from the hoops; of this firmly and beautifully made article the girls finish *three thousand per day*. A lady's hoop seems at first sight a very simple and rather ridiculous affair, but when one is brought in view of the immense machinery—the many inventions perfected at great expense of time and money—and the several processes through which one of these garments must pass before it can be pronounced wearable, we are compelled to look upon hoop-making as quite an art, and speak of the "institution" with a proper degree of respect.

The workers in the house of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, who number very nearly a thousand, have a parlor and several attiring rooms provided for their especial use, and indeed the appearance of the young ladies employed here, their dispositions in the various departments of the factory, together with the many provisions made for their comfort, are subjects of great gratification to those who have visited this establishment. The books of this firm show that most of the young ladies in the house earn wages ranging from $5 to $6 50 per week. In one room we noticed on the wall the useful hint, "Tell short stories during work hours," and in another these words, "Lost, an hour of Time set with sixty golden minutes; no reward is offered; it is gone and can never be reclaimed."

Another house which merits attention is that of Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT, the firm which first gained the patent for the "Extension Skirt." Here we noticed some beautiful hoops which had been on exhibition at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace—the steel being covered entirely with silk floss, and the bands and belt composed of the richest satin. These gentlemen have a large number of interesting young work-women engaged in the manufacture of the "Imperial Skirt, made without sewing," a very graceful looking article, and the handsomest *in shape*—to our mind—of all the *skeleton* hoops we have seen. Mr. OSBORN seems to feel it a pleasure to speak in the highest terms of the abilities of his work-women, and of their behavior as young ladies. Their position seems very comfortable, and their faces bore an easy, happy expression, which is a fair index of the treatment they receive. It was quite a pleasant spectacle to see them in one room, standing in double rows, fastening the tape skeletons to wooden forms, and giving them the shape and finish required for wear in a few moments. Each one of these young girls can make from four to five dozen of the "Imperial Hoop"—which is finished with great nicety—in one day. They receive for this the weekly wages of four dollars, each.

In the busiest season Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT's girls work two hours later in the evening than their usual time. For these the firm allows them the price of three hours' regular work, besides giving them a half hour out of this wherein to eat a supper which is provided for them by their employers. When their hour for departing arrives their stage fare is paid for them, to ensure their reaching home safely and comfortably.

The firm of Messrs. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON will take rank next to those we have mentioned;—and these gentlemen deserve notice as being persons who take a lively interest in all that conduces to the comfort and well being of their girl-workers, and who have proved their kindly sympathy for the entire body of work-women by promptly subscribing, a short time ago, the sum of $200 to aid in erecting the Woman's Library, a scheme which, upon its first suggestion only a short time since, met the decisive encouragement which it deserves, its object being to provide facilities for self-culture and improvement, and to furnish material for mental recreation for the large class under consideration. The Messrs. THOMSON have two establishments in the upper part of the City where they have in their busy season nearly one thousand girls employed. At the head of the largest of these places is a young lady whose intelligence and graceful dignity of manner would well adorn the most elegant drawing-room. We noticed many lady-like girls with modest faces and neat attire engaged upon different portions of the Indestructible Crown Skirt, the *specialité* of this firm, which looks as if it deserved all the praise it has received. The girls in this establishment use in their work thirty thousand yards of tape daily. In one room there were several young ladies working hand-presses, expressly invented for the cutting of clasps and eyelets intended for fastening the steel bands firmly in their places, and of which one of the young girls we mention can finish seventy thousand per day, though the machine allows her to cut but one at a time. The wages of this expert worker are $5 a week. Mr. THOMSON avers that he could leave his entire establishment for weeks in the care of the young lady forewoman whom he is so fortunate as to have secured, and that the work would be done precisely as well and as quickly as if constantly under his personal supervision.

It would be well were employers generally to emulate the examples of the gentlemen of the different firms we have mentioned. The girls in each of these establishments work *only nine hours a day*.

There are several smaller houses and jobbers in the Hoop trade where the girls are less comfortably situated, some of them being crowded into dingy, ill-ventilated apartments, and obliged to work longer hours and for less wages. These are generally employed on inferior goods, and are a less intelligent class of girls; simple, honest and industrious, their lack of the peculiar tact and skill required in a thorough work-woman keeps them in an uncomfortable and often profitless position.

The introduction of hoops into modern fashion has given employment to thousands of girls who were unable to use a needle, and who have now become invaluable to their employers in this particular trade. Having this in view we may wish the hoops a long and successful reign.

In our next we will give a glance at the condition of the girls in the various large houses devoted to the Cloak and Mantilla trade.

OBITUARY.

English papers announce the decease of Mr. H. E. Carrington, proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, whose connection with the Press dates more than a quarter of a century back; of Mr. C. Mitchell, proprietor and editor of the *Newspaper Press Directory*, a kind and genial man, fertile in Press anecdotes; and of Mr. W. Clement, one of the proprietors of *Bell's Life* and *Observer* newspapers, which were bequeathed by the late Mr. Clement equally to his three sons, William, Charles and George.

Dr. William Tully, formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Yale Medical College, died a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

The death of the Marquis of Bristol is announced. He was in his 69th year. The Hon. Jermyn, M.P., for Bury, succeeds to the marquisate.

A son of the late Mr. Soguin is now in London, for the purpose of beginning his career as a singer. He has been engaged by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mails of the City of Baltimore.

We published yesterday morning, a full summary of the leading items of intelligence brought by the steamer *City of Baltimore*. We add this morning such extracts from our foreign files as seem to have special interest or importance:

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Highly Interesting Debate in the House of Lords—The New Proposition of the American Government.

In the House of Lords on the 14th of February Lord WODEHOUSE, pursuant to notice, asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would lay on the table copies of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, respecting the Right of Search. It would be in the recollection of the House that during last session a discussion took place touching the Right of Search, arising out of certain proceedings of some British cruisers on the coast of Cuba. At that time, which was towards the close of the session, his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that the Right of Search had been given up, but that a correspondence was pending between Her Majesty's Government a d that of the United States with reference to an arrangement for the future. *He could not quite understand how the right of search could be abandoned, seeing that such right could only be a belligerent right, or, one specially conferred by treaty, neither of which was the case in this instance.* As there existed a good deal of irritation at the time, the noble earl was not pressed for further information then, and so the matter rested. During the recess a correspondence had been presented to the American Congress by the President of the United States, which had been reprinted in the English newspapers. From that correspondence it appeared that the question was still in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and he could not help remarking, it also gave a somewhat surprising example of the celerity with which his noble friend transacted business, for it appeared that he not only changed his opinion within twenty-four hours, but that at the end of that time he had prepared a complete account of the international law, which he handed to the American Minister as the doctrine acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government. The noble Earl appeared to have adopted the principle set forth by General CASS, and, as might be expected, General CASS was delighted with the decision of the Government; but, as to the question of what was to be done in order to verify the flag of a merchant-vessel in time of peace, he was not only unwilling to propose any arrangement, but he thought that it ought not to be discussed in that House. Every one must admit the right of search by an armed cruiser was quite a different thing to the right of verifying the title of a merchant-vessel to carry the flag of a particular nation. *The difference was important, because if it was to be laid down that in no case should a visit be made to a merchant-vessel to ascertain her right to carry a particular flag, pirates would be allowed to occupy the seas with impunity, as the hoisting of a different flag to that under which the cruiser sailed would insure her inviolability.* The same would be the case with slavers, who would hoist any flag that would be most convenient for the moment. He had only made these few remarks in order that their Lordships might know how the matter stood, and, as he thought it was important that they should have the correspondence before them, he begged to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table of the House copies of the recent correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the right of search.

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I have not the least objection to lay this correspondence before your lordships. I am afraid, however, as my noble friend has read that portion of it which has been published in America, he will find little of novelty or amusement in the papers which will be produced here. I think, however, the noble lord would have consulted the convenience of the House, if he had waited until the correspondence was laid upon the table, before he indulged in the remarks he has made, as I expect but few of your lordships have seen that portion which has been published. My noble friend has referred to the account of a visit which was paid to me by the American Minister, and has expressed surprise that within twenty-four hours I should have held language of a contradictory nature; but that is easily explained. Upon the first day the Minister for the United States called upon me, and asked my opinion upon certain points of international law relating to the right of search, *I gave him what is commonly called an evasive answer,* [a laugh,] as the subject was then under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, whose opinions I received shortly afterwards. When I got that opinion, I had no difficulty the next day in replying to the United States' Minister when *he came again, as was agreed. Therefore, your lordships* will see there was nothing extraordinary in the decision at which, apparently, I had suddenly arrived. My noble friend seems to think that we have given up some great British right or privilege of vital consequence to this country. If I understand international law at all, which has not changed in our days, what is right now must have been right 50 years ago. At the latter period, or rather 45 years ago, circumstances were very different to what they are now. We were then at the close of a very long and serious contest, by which all nations were more or less exhausted, and at the end of which no nation but England possessed anything like a navy. The French navy had almost entirely disappeared. The American navy was very small, having lost many of their ships, and the British navy was riding triumphantly over the ocean, being the only one in a condition to preserve the police of the sea, and to carry out those points of maritime policy which the circumstances of the time rendered necessary. But it must be recollected that at that time the feeling in this country respecting the Slave-trade was extremely strong, and in fact the English navy was the only one capable of exercising an effective control over that odious traffic. *We could not then expect assistance from other nations, and we treated matters rather with a high hand. We were masters of the sea, and we claimed that which, although it was for the benefit of all, must be admitted to have been more than we had a right to. Your lordships are aware that the Slave-trade is a perfectly legal traffic, except where treaties exist providing for its suppression, and there is no law whatever that gives us or any one else a right to visit a ship or seize her even if full of slaves, provided she is sailing under an independent flag unless we have a treaty right to that effect with the nation to which that particular flag belongs.* As peace endured and nations flourished, those who had lost their navies were enabled to reconstruct them, and those who had had none began to create them. Feelings grew up among them with respect to their navies similar to those which we entertained in regard to our own, and naturally they began to dispute a claim which they had never submitted to with a good grace. Such was the case with France. She had a Slave-trade treaty with us, and she said: "We are an independent nation, with a navy of our own, and we consider it an insult to be thought unable to fulfill our own engagements, and to maintain the police of the sea as far as our own flag is concerned. We are able to do it, and we do not desire you to meddle with our ships, but to leave them to us to look after." Such, too, was the language of the United States, as their naval power and spirit of independence increased. I am not fond of expressing opinions upon the acts of my predecessors in office, but I must say I *think they held out too long, considering all the circumstances, for the extreme exercise of the power we claimed, and which international law, strictly interpreted, could not bear us out in doing.* As my noble friend has stated, this practice of visiting all ships (the Slave-trade having much increased in consequence of the Russian War) created a great amount of ill blood in the United States, and I felt that the time was come when, instead of carrying it with a high hand, as we had done thirty-one years before, it was better—that great country having a powerful navy, and able, if they chose, to prevent acts which we justly deprecate—that we should show our confidence in them, and rely upon their uniting with us to put a stop to the Slave-trade. The American Government, in their language, went as far into one extreme as we had formerly done in the other. They at that time declared that the right of search whatever should be allowed. But on the 10th of April, I think it was, General CASS forwarded me a note with respect to what I then stated—an opinion by which I am still prepared to abide—that it was written in a fair and candid spirit, and which I believed contained a just interpretation of international law. *He did not in that note deprecate the exercise of the right of Search under all circumstances.* What he did state was that although a nation might, upon particular occasions, be justified in resorting to it, yet that such a course should, in accordance with the principles of international law, be taken *at the risk of the officer by whom it was pursued,* adding that if there were sufficient grounds of suspicion to justify the proceeding, he was of opinion no Government would be disposed to find fault with its adoption. Now, being aware of the spirit by which the American Government was animated upon this subject, what I agreed to do was this: That we should establish, in connection with that Government, for the sake of maintaining the police of the sea, a code of instructions for the commanders of both countries which should be identical, and which should guarantee any officer acting within their scope against being open to blame. I was, moreover, of opinion, paying regard to the natural feelings of the people of America upon this question, that it *would not be unwise to invite the French Government* to join us in pursuing the same course as that which I have just mentioned. I may add that it *seemed to me that any code of instructions which* should be agreed on by that Government and our own should be of such a nature as not to give rise to the suspicion upon the part of America that in assenting to it she was surrendering one particle of her national honor. It was, however, as your lordships must be perfectly well aware, more easy to propose such a scheme than to put it into execution. A considerable time, therefore, has elapsed during which the highest authorities of the French navy, as well as of our own, have been employed in considering this matter; *but the result, I am happy to say, has been that the Governments of both countries have agreed upon a code of instructions which are identical, and that that code has been submitted to the American Cabinet, with an invitation to them to join with us in its adoption.* Such, my lords, is the course which we have taken, nor can I regret that we have followed it. And although I may appear at first to have surrendered a right—an extreme and exaggerated right—in favor of which no doubt had been written as well written—yet I thought, as I said before, that the time was come when it was better to place entire confidence in the proper feeling of the American people than to prolong an agitation which, in point of fact, rendered them indisposed to aid our endeavors to put down the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] The best proof, my lords, that I was not mistaken as to the wisdom of that policy is to be found in the spirit which has since been evinced by the American Government both in its language and its acts. [Hear, hear.] *From that Government I have received the strongest assurances that it will use its best efforts to put down the Slave-trade with American ships.* It has even gone so far as to make "officiously," but "officially," a suggestion, in the expediency of acting upon which I entirely concur. It is the treaty into which we have entered with the United States, and which binds us, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade, to have eighty guns on the West coast of Africa, should be so modified as instead of our being obliged to have eighty guns on that quarter, and America being enabled to fulfill her part of the stipulation by maintaining those two sailing frigates of forty guns, which are perfectly useless in the suppression of the Slave-trade, *she should keep up a certain number of steam vessels—ten or twelve, I believe, mounting two guns a-piece—which would constitute a much more effectual force than two sailing frigates, which have been found to be useless.* The Governments of the United States has, moreover, intimated that inasmuch as the Slave-trade on the coast of Cuba continues on the increase, it is its intention to send a larger number of vessels to that coast for the purpose of suppressing the trade. [Hear, hear.] Such has been the spontaneous result upon the part of the American Government of the action of Her Majesty's Ministers towards it upon this subject. What I have contented myself with doing has been to forward to the Government of America the accounts given by our commanders upon the African coast of the atrocious desecration of the American flag in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, and no language, I am happy to say, could be stronger than that which Lord NAPIER informs me was used by General CASS when he heard those reports, altogether independent of any comment which was made upon them by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] And, my lords, while upon this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at another change which has taken place in reference to the question of the Slave-trade. Your lordships are well aware of the complaints which have lately been made in consequence of the adoption of the French scheme of negro emigration to the French colonies, and you cannot have failed to learn with satisfaction that *the French Government has within the last fortnight or three weeks abolished that system on the east coast of Africa, where it had led to greater complications than in any other quarter.* [Hear, hear.] You have also been made acquainted by a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne that we are carrying on negotiations with the Government of France, at their invitation, with the view of arriving at some agreement by which the entire abolition of that system of negro slavery might be accomplished—[hear]—and through which we may be able, under proper regulations—in fact, under the same regulations which prevail in our own case—to supply France with really free labor from the East Indies. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, I am happy to think, now seems wanting to enable us to bring all nations—each acting for itself, but at the same time acting in unison with others—to the resolution to concur with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and to abandon a plan from which the well-known horrors of the traffic but too often result. [Hear, hear.] But one thing is wanted to consummate this good end, and that one thing is peace. [Hear, hear.] When the Russian war began the Slave-trade had all but died away. Its complete abolition was checked by that event, but, if we should only be fortunate enough to enjoy for some years to come the blessing of peace, the trade will, I feel assured, be completely extinguished. That blessing we have now every reason to hope awaits us. The speech which was recently spontaneously delivered by the able and powerful ruler of France to the French Chambers tells us so upon the best authority, inasmuch as he from whose lips it fell is all powerful either for peace or war. We have his assurance that tranquillity will be maintained, and we have no reason to doubt his word, inasmuch as no man has more faithfully or loyally kept those treaties which when he ascended the throne in 1852 he promised to observe. I have, therefore, my lords the strongest confidence in the continuance of peace, and the existence of that blessing is all, I feel assured, that it required in order to put an end to a traffic odious in itself, and which this country has made so many and such great sacrifices to to abolish. [Cheers.]

The Earl of CLARENDON—I am glad my noble friend has been afforded the opportunity of explaining to the House the course which he has taken in reference to this important subject, and also of setting right public opinion with respect to certain concessions which he is supposed to have made. The community at large have no means of acquiring information upon such transactions except through the medium of the Press or the papers which have been laid before Congress; to one of which—the dispatch of Mr. DALLAS, which was alluded to by my noble friend from behind me, and which I must say is one of the most graphic and interesting documents I ever read in my life—I would particularly refer. It presents such a picture of "the interior" as is rarely given. [A laugh.] It describes how much my noble friend opposite talked; how much he listened, [laughter,] and dilated upon the admiration which he expressed for the dispatch of General CASS. But it would seem that when my noble friend asked Mr. DALLAS to repeat to his own Government the conversation which had taken place, the reply was that it was so multifarious that it was *completely out of his power to comply with the request.* Mr. DALLAS, however, it seems, suggested that my noble friend should himself undertake the office of preparing a minute of the conversation, and accordingly the noble Earl went to his desk and with the utmost readiness wrote down that minute of all that passed of which your lordships have heard, and which is certainly a most important document, binding as it does Her Majesty's Government to undertake great treaty obligations. I for one—possessing some slight experience of such matters—could not help envying the self-confidence displayed by the noble Lord in sitting down to compose in a few hours such a document, although my surprise is somewhat diminished by the explanation which he has just given, for the effect must be had previously held communication upon the subject under discussion with the law officers of the Crown. I should not, however, have troubled your lordships upon this occasion were it not for what has fallen from my noble friend with respect to the course which he says was pursued by his predecessors in office. It would appear that the noble Earl considers we claimed a right of search, which could be exercised only by belligerents; and to exercise which, in time of peace, would be contrary to international law. *We, however, never claimed or exercised any such right.* The state of the law, as well as our practice towards other countries, was laid down with the utmost distinctness by my noble friend above me, (the Earl of ABERDEEN,) in language which commanded the assent of the Minister, who, at the same time, filled the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the United States. It was then provided that *we should have the means of ascertaining the nationality of a ship, and of learning whether she was in reality entitled to carry the colors which she bore.* It was then decided that this course should always be pursued with great caution and discretion, and on the responsibility of the officers in command, and it was provided at the same time that no vessel entitled to fly the American colors should be meddled with, nor should the British officers meddle with such a vessel, even though it absolutely had a cargo of slaves on board. Now, no doubt on the coast of Cuba acts may have been committed by our officers which can hardly be justified, though we do not even know the truth of them. It perfectly true that until after mail brought over a catalogue of British outrages, some of which were manifest exaggerations, and of course such instances demand strict inquiry. In due time, I suppose, we shall receive reports of that inquiry; but I believe that, except perhaps on the coast of Cuba, this search has been exercised with great care and discretion by our officers, and, so far from the American Government having cause for displeasure, I think they should be obliged to us for having rescued their flag when borne under such illegal and disreputable circumstances. [Hear.] I believe, at all events, that the Parliament and the Ministry of this country would be much obliged to any other Power who rescued the English flag from similar disgrace. [Hear, hear.] But, in reality, the right of search, so understood, did work well. It was always confined to the African coast; it very rarely interfered with the legitimate course of commerce; and the result to both Governments appeared perfectly satisfactory. It, however, as the result of my noble friend's altered arrangements there is to be no inquiry of this sort as to the nationality of a vessel, and if that nationality is to be assumed from the colors which she chooses to fly, why there is an end of all precautionary measures. [Hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I may not have made myself thoroughly understood, and perhaps your lordships will allow me to explain. If the course just suggested by the noble Earl were pursued, what would be the use of the identical instructions? Those instructions are intended to give our cruisers the right of challenging only, so as to put an end to the anomalies which arose in the practice of different commanders, and to prevent the disputes which have hitherto taken place between the two countries. *I do not give up the right, which, on the contrary, is a well-established right; but at the same time we have thought it desirable to fix the responsibility upon the officer exercising it.*

The Earl of CLARENDON—Not having seen the instructions, I cannot give an opinion respecting them; but I do not clearly understand even now how these identical instructions will enable a British officer to institute inquiry as to the nationality of an American vessel. [Hear, hear.] At all events, we must have the same sets of rules and regulations for all nations. We cannot have one code for a powerful, and another for a weak nation. [Hear, hear.] We must exercise the same forbearance, the same abstinence from inquiry, in respect to every flag, so that the flag of Monaco must be allowed by British cruisers to pass as unnoticed as that of America. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] But I believe the American Government are quite as desirous as our own honestly to put down the Slave-trade, and are just as unwilling as ourselves *that the national flag should be prostituted by shielding this abominable traffic.* I can only hope that the new regulations and these identical instructions will be successful; but to be successful they must be adopted by other Powers than by France and England, for otherwise they might be easily eluded by adopting the flag of the country which has not subscribed to them, and they would thus be wholly inoperative. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of ARGYLL—It should be remembered that the right of search is by no means inseparably mixed up with the Slave-trade, and is only connected with it accidentally. Considering it as an abstract right, the noble earl opposite (the Earl of MALMESBURY) talked of our exercising this claim with a high hand. Now, I will read to your lordships how this "high hand" was exercised 20 years ago—exercised in a way which perfectly satisfied the American Government, and which has worked pretty well ever since, without unduly interfering with the course of trade. In a dispatch dated October, 1841, to Mr. STEVENSON, I adopted these terms:

"The undersigned renounces all pretensions on the

the excitement which had arisen from the apprehension of imminent danger.]

English Comment upon the Austrian Declaration.

From the London Times.

Austria must not suppose that she has thus discharged all the duty that she owes to her own subjects or to Europe. Confident as she may pretend to feel in the pacific intentions of the Emperor of the French, she ought clearly to know and understand last upon her conduct during the next month depends the question of peace and war. If she remains content with what she has already done, and believes that by condescending to a few smooth expressions and ill-turned compliments, she has discharged that duty in the matter, we are convinced the day is not far distant when she will have reason to feel fresh cause of fancied security. We cannot suppose that while more is proposed the matter will be allowed to go on as it is. The Emperor of the French cannot wish, with the miserable experience of the Winter campaigns in the Republican Wars before his eyes, to enter upon an Italian campaign before the beginning of April. Till that, or, perhaps, a later period, he will probably wait with becoming patience; but, if nothing be done in the meanwhile to encourage him to declare that he has gotten plenty enough, and waited long enough to give Austria time to keep her word, and that, observing no indication of such conduct on her part, he must now proceed to submit his case to the arbitrament of the sword. We have had to work up on both sides of the Channel to a certain pitch such a course, but a great deal in favor of its probability. The French Emperor has come so far that he may think it less dangerous—nay, even politic—to risk unanimous opposition of his own subjects and of Italy—to go further than to make all the demonstrations to which he has committed himself without obtaining any results. Austria should watch well the difficulty of such a retreat and such an humiliation in the face of all Europe, and consider whether she will not act wisely in doing everything in her power to facilitate the retreat of the French Emperor from his present intolerable position; or, if this be found impossible, to convince Europe that it is by no fault or obstinacy of hers that the peace of world has been disturbed. Austria should regard the coming month as a time of unspeakable importance, during which her destiny is in her own hands, but after which it will be abandoned to the blind caprice of circumstance and ever-extending war. She ought not to lose a moment; she ought to lose no time in addressing a dispatch to her diplomatic agents stating in firm, dignified, and courteous language, the terms on which she is disposed to treat. She ought to do even more than this. She ought to lose no time in applying to England and Prussia, requesting their good offices for the purpose of procuring a settlement between France and herself, and thus enlisting in the cause of peace two Powers which stand impartial in the present quarrel; and have every wish that interest to prevent the breaking out of a war. Let Austria accompany this overture with a statement of willingness to evacuate the Roman Territory within a fixed period, on condition of French troops retiring from that portion of her dominion. It is not likely that there would be any serious difference between the Governments of England and Prussia on the subject, so that the proposition would virtually amount to the offer already made in the Austrian *Correspondence*, of starting as a base of negotiation on whatever terms may meet the joint concurrence of England and France.

The Neapolitan Exiles.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the Neapolitan prisoners transported to New-York, dated Bay of Cadiz, on board the Neapolitan war steamer *Stromboli*, Feb. 2, 1859:

"It is impossible for any one of us to land; our imprisonment continues, and will end only at New-York. Not even PERAZZI, who is ill, has been allowed to land for an hour. A Spanish sailing vessel has been hired, on board of which we shall soon be placed. The Neapolitan steam frigate which escorts us will tow the Spanish ship for two days, and then will turn back. We shall continue our voyage alone. After having passed ten years in a sepulchral stillness it is hard to be tossed about on the ocean; however, cheerful and well, and happy in thinking I shall soon be free. On board this steamer we are well treated. From New-York I shall come to England. Forgive my incoherent letter; the noise, the effects of a sea voyage, and, to tell the truth, a little vexation at having to make so long a voyage without any reason, the new life which I live, have bewildered my poor brains, and I hardly know what I am doing. We are well, PERAZZI excepted, who has long suffered from bronchitis, which often having become worse, gave us great uneasiness. He is now better, but who knows what may happen during the voyage, which must last at least a month? We are in God's hands; we are cheerful, and bear up manfully. Forgive my uncouth epistle; I tell you my head is quite confused and I am giddy.

The Cuban Question in Spain.

The Madrid *Gaceta* of Feb. 9 contains the following "royal order," addressed by the President of the Council to the Captain-General of Cuba:

"EXCELLENCY: The Queen, whom God preserve, has read with the greatest satisfaction the addresses in which the inhabitants of Cuba, her ever-faithful province, manifest their patriotic sentiments on the occasion of the Message of the President of the United States, in which there is a question of the sale of that important part of the national territory. Her Majesty has designed to order that your Excellency shall be told that she has seen with profound interest this new proof of the firm fidelity of your island. May God preserve your Excellency many years!"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 1, 1859—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 124 bbls. Ashes, 2,425 bbls. Flour, 1,142 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,575 bushels Corn, 294 bushels Rye, 1,412 bushels Oats, 1,349 kgs. Provisions, and 175 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at buoyant prices. Pots, $5 75; Pearls, $5 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been quite brisk to-day, and prices continue to favor sellers. The transactions add up 4,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 12c.; do. Orleans at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increased firmness and buoyancy to-day for State and Western Flour, which is briskly sought after, partly by speculators; sales have been reported of 17,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$4 10	@ 4 40
Superfine State	4 35	@ 4 55
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 75	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 5 25
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 5 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is actively inquired for and in dearer; sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands; and $5 55@$5 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and in request at $5 30@$5 40 for extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat, especially White, is in brisk demand at higher and rising prices. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels, including 17,000 bushels Canada at at $1 03@$1 05; fair to prime Western at at $1 00@$1 05; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 00; mixed Western, on private terms; and very good to choice White Kentucky at $1 07@$1 09 ₩ bushel. Corn is more easy to offer at about previous figures. Sales: 40,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. for inferior to prime new yellow Jersey Southern; 53c.@55c. for ordinary to prime New White do. do; and 65c. for old straw-color Southern, and 64c.@65c. for old mixed Western, in store, ₩ bushel. Rye is in light supply and steady demand, at 86c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley is heavy to sell; sales 2,000 bushels State at 75c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in plenty and depressed; Canada, 36c.@37½c.; Western, 32c.@32c. State, 33c.@37c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@36c. Southern, 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel. Mr. Edward Sun notices the business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, thus: "The firmness among holders of Flour and Wheat, which has existed all the Winter, still continues, being increased by the light stocks and high prices throughout the country, and the strong probability of very moderate supplies, on the opening of Spring navigation. The business is confined to the wants of the home trade, who buy now with more confidence. For some days past, the inferior and common grades of Flour have been in request, and good shipping brands accepted, while the better kinds have improved. Ohio brands, in round hoop barrels, continue to be the favorites for speculative account, and have advanced about 25c. ₩ bbl. Canadian and Southern are also held at higher rate. In Wheat no important changes have taken place; the City and local millers purchase freely. The better descriptions are comparatively scarce, and held generally for even higher than present prices; but the common qualities are irregular in value and offered more freely. Rye is quiet. Barley and Oats are without change. For Corn the demand is good and prices rather better." The following is a comparative statement of the Exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York to Feb. 25	67,665	100,000	200,072
New-Orleans to Feb. 18	——	——	2,200
Philadelphia to Feb. 18	2,029

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, in 3 acts, entitled
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Colson
Gennaro, Signor Brignoli
Alfonso, Signor Bellini
Maffio Orsini, Madame Borghi Mamo
Gubetta, Signor Beneventano
Rustighello, Signor Ferri
Astolfo, Signor Rocco
Petrucci, Signor Bertucci
Jeppo Liverotto, Signor Ferri
Ascanio Petrucci, Signor Bertucci
Oloferno Vitelli, Signor Rocco
Guiscardo, Signor Bertucci
Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Colson
Maffio Orsini, Madame Borghi Mamo
Nobles, Ladies, Pages, Guards, Soldiers, Masqueraders, &c.
Conductor, Signor Muzio.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. H. HADY
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859,
Will be presented the Comedy of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia.....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE PRESUMPTIONS.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
ANNUAL READING BY INVITATION,
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859,
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
Of PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 497 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st. Admission 25 cents.

PROF. AGNEW—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL, ADJOINING BARNUM'S MUSEUM, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT the Old Established Gallery of Paintings, No. 415 BROADWAY, over Tammany Hall. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THIS EVENING, March 2, at 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. BROADWAY, over Tammany Hall.

THE GREAT PICTURE OF CHRIST BEFORE PILATE, with 100 figures, by PAUL DELAROCHE, is now on exhibition at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE LAST LECTURE OF DR. MEE, on "Physiology and Phrenology," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MR. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Dodworth's Academy, Broadway, corner of 19th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

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CHEMISTRY.—DR. HENRY GERHARD EXPOUNDS the Chemistry of Food, Digestion, Respiration, Secretion, Nutrition, Poisons, &c., at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

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MR. CHARLES ADAMS'S ANNUAL CLASSES in Dancing, Deportment, Calisthenics, and Gymnastics, at Dodworth's Academy, Broadway, corner of 19th-st., will OPEN THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given daily. Circulars at the Academy.

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LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 20 Bond-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the Annual Report of the Council, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. All persons interested in the objects of the Society are invited to attend. By order of the Council.
JOHN DISTURNELL, Secretary and Librarian.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 497 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st. Admission 25 cents.

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THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THIS EVENING, March 2, at 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. BROADWAY, over Tammany Hall.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
ANNUAL READING BY INVITATION,
MONDAY EVENING, March 7,
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Dodworth's Academy, Broadway, corner of 19th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

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THE LAST LECTURE OF DR. MEE, on "Physiology and Phrenology," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MISS KELLY'S SECOND FRENCH LECTURE on the Drama, at Dodworth's Academy, Broadway, corner of 19th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

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DANCING.

A SOUVENIR AND DANCING CLASSES,
At the Broadway.
Mrs. CROWEN
Has the honor to announce that the Assembly and Soirée Dancing Classes will commence on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. CROWEN
Will open his Classes for Instruction in Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenics, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, at 4 o'clock.
Mrs. CROWEN
Will open her Classes for Instruction in Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenics, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, at 4

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, price 2 cents; or $12 per annum.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Every Tuesday and Friday, price 3 cents; or $6 per annum.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Every Saturday, price 2 cents; or $2 per annum.
All letters should be addressed to "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City," and not to individuals.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE HAVE A RUMOR from Washington that Count DE SARTIGES, the French Government's representative at some time past, has been recalled, and that the Vicomte de Bastard has been appointed in his place. It is proper to state, however, that the rumor is disbelieved in Washington, and that the Count is credited by one of our correspondents with a purpose to remain himself during the term.

Public mind, and any new developments relative to it are eagerly caught up. There is very little, however, to be found, has already been published. Nevertheless, Wednesday in this morning's TIMES will be found a statement from Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who was present when the outrage occurred, and who may be regarded as an authentic exposition of the whole matter. It is corroborative in every essential particular by a statement from the Hon. MARTIN J. WALKER, which we also publish. It will be observed that the assertions relative to the complicity of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, which were at first indefinitely circulated, are most positively denied. Letter from Mr. KEY under look place yesterday.

Gen. CASS, commanding the Military Department of Detroit, has returned to his War Department, urging the necessity of a change in that Colorado River at the thirty-third parallel. He says it is necessary that the Indians in that section should be chastised; that the Government should be represented there by a military force sufficient to protect emigrants, &c.

Mr. HENRY EVERETT, the Chicago murderer, who put the inmates of his wife into a burial and sent them to New-York, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, May 6.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday afternoon, Governor BARTH, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Poor, presented a report recommending that the gallerien under the care of that Department should be transferred to some one of the institutions whose special business it is to care for those unfortunates. Arbuckle Brothers sent 17,000 or 8,000 others sent in a pollen selling that the children under the care of the Governors might be supplied with coffee. Such a thing would have been utterly impossible, and the Governors would have been laughed out of the Board. All the property of the late Emperor and his family was declared confiscated. Baltimore is reported dull.

The Police Theatre was destroyed by fire on Sunday; loss $16,000; partly insured. The house had been leased by the Zwischenzeit troupe of juvenile performers, who lost a considerable part of their wardrobe, &c.

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Business Notices.

"The Axe Agree to the time of sore throat, with a cough."

To point his slow, unerring finger at."

For such an offender Society, as we hardly need say, must set will have, not condemnation, but pity and forgiveness—such pity and forgiveness as Othello—maddened by "trifles light as air"—found in the heart of the gentlest of poets, who, fortunately for the world and for himself, had never daubed his poetry with party pollion.

There is a young and most unhappy woman, to be not over-"sentimental" to believe a moment's thought upon the anguish of outraged womanhood, and the blighted beauty of such a one. Her temptation, her sin, her punishment, her atonement, are all! and the destroyer of his wife would have been living to-day to receive the full measure of his deserts. Society, if it be the direct contradiction in the extreme language of the article which the Post professes to repeat, and which, therefore, that paper cannot, and will not; and we admit, therefore, that we have misunderstood it. We have no answering. We must it, chiefly because it affords us a fresh opportunity for bringing before our readers certain considerations which, we think, are never to be overlooked in the discussion of public questions. Indeed, the tendency of the times is to exaggerate the importance of expedients, and to underrate the value of principles. We have no sympathy with this tendency, and we think that the present condition of the country, in many respects, is a striking illustration of the folly of it.

Take, for example, the Kansas question. Whatever may be the merits of the Lecompton Constitution, whether it was or was not framed in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people of Kansas, whether the election of the 21st December was or was not a fair one, whether the Constitution was or was not legally submitted to the people on the 4th January, whether the Legislature which has just been elected will or will not admit the validity of the Constitution, and whether it will or will not submit it to the people for ratification, are questions which, however important they may be, are not of the first importance. The first question is, whether the people of Kansas are to be allowed to form their own Constitution, and to come into the Union as a State, without any interference from the Federal Government. Whether the Constitution is a good one or a bad one, whether it was fairly or unfairly adopted, whether it will be submitted to the people or not, are questions which the people of Kansas have a right to decide for themselves, and which they will decide for themselves, whether the Federal Government interferes or not. The Federal Government has no more right to interfere with the internal affairs of Kansas than it has with the internal affairs of Ohio or Massachusetts. It has no more right to dictate to the people of Kansas what kind of a Constitution they shall have than it has to dictate to the people of Ohio what kind of a Constitution they shall have. The people of Kansas have the right to form their own Constitution, and to change it when they please, and the Federal Government has no more right to prevent the exercise of this right than it has to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage in Ohio or Massachusetts. The Federal Government has no more right to dictate to the people of Kansas what kind of a Constitution they shall have than it has to dictate to the people of Ohio what kind of a Constitution they shall have. The people of Kansas have the right to form their own Constitution, and to change it when they please, and the Federal Government has no more right to prevent the exercise of this right than it has to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage in Ohio or Massachusetts. The Federal Government has no more right to dictate to the people of Kansas what kind of a Constitution they shall have than it has to dictate to the people of Ohio what kind of a Constitution they shall have.

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, March 3, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commencement Day at the New-York Medical College.

The annual Commencement, celebration of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street took place last night. The occasion was one which may be said to have been *sui generis*, not so much because the graduating class was large and brilliant, but because by nothing more than by the manner of its celebration did the Institution show that it is determined to keep pace with the progress of the age. The Commencement was held in the Academy of Music, and the large audience which filled the house from the parquette to the dome, was a sufficient evidence that the public appreciate the efforts of the Faculty to elevate the standard of medical education. The exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. Potts, who offered up a prayer, after which the Valedictory Address was delivered by Professor Alonzo Clark, M. D., in behalf of the Faculty. The Professor's remarks were brief, but pertinent, and were listened to with the most profound attention. He said that the Faculty had labored to make the course of instruction as thorough as possible, and that they had endeavored to impress upon the minds of the students the importance of the medical profession, and the responsibilities of those who practice it. Man he declared to be the only animal who possesses the knowledge of health. Treating medicine here to the Hebrew, and from them through the Greeks and Romans, and finally coming down to our own day, with a brief sketch of the progress of medical science, he came to the conclusion that the study of medicine is the most important of all the sciences, and that the student who possesses the requisite qualifications, be passed to a commencement like the present, and be entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he was entitled to the honor of being considered a benefactor to his race. He was also entitled to the confidence of the community, and to the respect of all men. He was also entitled to the title of Physician, Counsellor; Professor Alonzo Clark, M. D., Professor Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor Willard Parker, M. D., Professor Henry H. Sherman, M. D., Professor Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., Professor John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Professor Alfred C. Post, M. D., Professor Henry G. Stebbins, M. D., Professor Edward G. Janeway, M. D., Professor Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Professor Austin Flint, M. D., Professor Edward Delafield, M. D., Professor Samuel W. Gross, M. D., Professor Alexander B. Mott, M. D., Professor Henry D. Bulkley, M. D., Professor Stephen Smith, M. D., Professor Thomas F. Rochester, M. D., Professor Edward L. Keyes, M. D., Professor Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., Professor Henry B. Sands, M. D., Professor Edward H. Parker, M. D., Professor Henry G. Cox, M. D., Professor Edward Curtis, M. D., Professor Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Professor Edward Peace, M. D., Professor Edward R. Peaslee, M. D., Professor Thomas G. Thomas, M. D., Professor Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., Professor Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., Professor Henry B. Metcalfe, M. D., Professor Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., Professor Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., Professor Charles Inslee Pardee

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LEGISLATURE AT ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

...ation of the varying drills, which for years disturbed the...ity but unnecessarily annoyed the...ess of the State soldiery, are compelled to pay...the State Treasury. In the County of New-York and Kings, property is assessed by the assessors at, or very near, the full value which it would fetch at auction. But the county of Onondaga is generally assessed at less than the value which the owners put upon it. The assessors in that for $10,000 worth of taxable property in Kings the owner pays $100 State tax (10 cents), in St. Lawrence the owner would pay nineteen cents, and the great cities ...ould be taxed for State purposes, it would be vain to ...ect. The Constitution is about to provide a remedy; ...ment is about to make it operate on the wealth of the rural counties. If the ...ssessors are shrewd fellows, and keep the ...ssessed value of all their towns well down, there is ...nothing to hinder the ...ddition next of towns in an adjoining county, who are so unfortunate as to have ...ssessors not remarkable for shrewdness, from paying upon ...precisely the same amount of property taken at much ...higher figures. Money borrowed, therefore, three years ...ago, year after year, legislators fully charged to ...satisfy the claims of paying a fixed amount, and ...satisfying those amount wrongs. Early this session ...a Select Committee upon ...ment as a Select Committee upon ...Messrs. Mumford, Lake County; D. L. Stewart, S. L. Fuller, A. Van ...Genesee—all from rural districts that appreciated ...the necessity and necessity of a reform. The Com...mittee made a written report, and to-day the bill was ...reached in Committee of the Whole. Almost the ...whole morning was given to it. Though several gen...tlemen, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, pre...ferred to vote without reference to the operation of ...an equalization upon their immediate constituency, ...for the most part the division among the Republicans ...was with that reference—most of the Democrats, ...however, opposing any change. Onondaga, Erie, ...Genesee, Niagara, Kings and New-York favored the ...Bill. Oneida, Schenectady, Essex and St. Lawrence ...fought it. A few facts will show why:

The county of Oneida, with a population of 107,749, is assessed upon 803,868 acres of land:

Valued at.....$14,082,900
The personal estate.....3,763,290

Making a total.....$17,846,240
referred to the Comptroller for him to levy the State tax upon.

The cash value of farms, stock and tools, under the census, is put down

At.....$26,468,054
And value of dwellings of Utica.....6,004,105

Total.....$32,472,159

Making a difference of $15,625,919 between the cash valuation of the individual owners, and that of the assessors, without including the personal estate.

The County of Onondaga, adjoins Oneida, and is similar in many respects as to soil, position, and value of city and village property. Her population was 60,976, with 454,840 acres of land:

At.....$25,922,670
Personal estate.....4,733,984

Total for State tax.....$30,756,662

Thus Onondaga pays a State tax in 1857, of $40,000 more than Oneida, with nearly a fifth less population, and not more than two-thirds the territory.

The individual valuation of farms, stock and tools

Is.....$20,126,864
Add value of houses in Syracuse.....6,226,627

Making a total of.....$26,353,491

Which shows that in the opinion of the owners of that property, there is less than two millions differ...ence between the cash value of the farms of Niagara, that just one or two large towns, and may be considered as, almost exclusively an agricultural country. Her population is 89,230, with 311,676 acres:

Valued by the Assessors at.....$16,260,748
Personal estate.....2,272,320

Total.....$18,532,076

The individual valuation exceeds that of the assessors only some $1 3,000. Niagara County, with less than half the population or territory, pays a State tax upon nearly a million of dollars more property than does Oneida.

After a long struggle, progress was reported on the bill, and in the House it was ordered, upon taking the Ayes and Nays, and under the operation of the previous question, to a third reading. The Bill provides that the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall before the 1st of October report to the Comptroller what assessed town county in the State should be assessed, ...having, by consulting the records and the last census, and by visiting the several parts of the State where it may be necessary, arrived at such facts as justify their report.

The State to-day considered the great question, whether the double-headed farce of their Lobby Investigation Committee should be played out to the end, or whether the curtain should be dropped upon it. It turned up on a motion of Dr. Hammond to discharge both Senator Lottridge and Senator O. B. Matteson's Committee from further consideration of the subjects referred severally to them. A farce it is, as everybody else does who has attended the sessions of either. Not because there is not rotten...ness heart-deep in the Legislature at Albany. Not because the Albany Bridge bill was not passed, in the opinion of the public, by the most corrupt and ...profligate methods. Not because the Lobby is not in full force and more than ordinarily corrupted there now. Not because money is not freely expended to influ...ence legislation, and all sorts of corruptions practiced to overthrow the majority of the Legislature that shall in that session, which has legitimately no petition to do but enacting and pleasure immediately—should be prevented the ground that it is a party measure. But because neither of the Committees dare plow deep enough to unearth the rascality that they suspect. I expect that before the time may come ...and all seven spend the days before them with the Committees as clerks as they are before, notwithstanding the risk of exposing political friends unpolitical foes, and when they get fairly to work, the trouble of many slippery customers will be presented from each very carefully concealed, and they will subside the people will stand revealed.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Hall, of Erie, and by Mr. Lottridge, of Onondaga, directing the Committee to report forthwith. Mr. Hall's resolution was adopted by a vote of 64 to 57, and Mr. Lottridge's by a vote of 63 to 58. Mr. Hall's resolution was then adopted by a vote of 64 to 57, and Mr. Lottridge's by a vote of 63 to 58. Mr. Hall's resolution was then adopted by a vote of 64 to 57, and Mr. Lottridge's by a vote of 63 to 58.